



**LAND AT THE REAR OF THE ANGEL INN,
28 MARKET STREET, POOLE, DORSET
Archaeological Assessment**



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Summary

The land to the rear of the Angel Inn, 28 Market Street, Poole (NGR SZ00959057) is proposed for residential redevelopment. At present the site is the car park and skittle alley to the public house. Geotechnical investigation has shown that the site is covered by a thick layer of garden soil.

There are no archaeological sites or findspots recorded from the site. It lies within the medieval town of Poole, but appears to be on the margins of the main medieval activity in the town. It is likely to have been gardens behind the medieval street frontage

In the post-medieval period, the area continued to be used as fields or gardens until about the late 18th century, when a series of outhouses, presumably associated with the inn, are constructed. This pattern of use continued until the present day.

There is a fairly high potential for the survival of medieval features, protected beneath the thick layer of garden soil covering the site. However, the density of medieval features is likely to be relatively sparse.

Land at the rear of the Angel Inn, 28 Market Street, Poole, Dorset

Archaeological Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Terrain Archaeology has been commissioned by Keystates Development Ltd, to undertake an archaeological desk-based study in connection with the proposed development of land to the rear of the Angel Inn, 28 Market Street, Poole.

The Borough of Poole, the local planning authority, has granted planning permission for the erection of five town houses on land to the rear of the Angel Inn, 28 Market Street, Poole (Planning Application No. 01/04041/010/F). As part of the conditions for the granting of Planning Permission, an archaeological programme of works is required prior to development. Keith Jarvis, Planning Archaeologist, Borough of Poole, has advised that the first stage of this programme of works should be an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. This advice is in line with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning).

Terrain Archaeology has produced a Written Scheme of investigation (Document T3079.1) for this desk-based assessment.

A desk-based assessment is a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site. It consists of the collation of existing written, graphic and photographic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and significance of the known or potential archaeological resource.

The Site: Location, Topography, Geology and Hydrology

The site lies to the rear of The Angel Public House at 28 Market Street, Poole, at Ordnance

Survey NGR SZ00959057. It is presently occupied by a single storey skittle alley and car park. The topography is flat, lying about 4 m above Ordnance Datum.

The geology is mapped as Eocene sands in the Oakdale Clay overlain by First River Terrace Deposits (British Geological Survey 1:10000 Sheet SZ 09 SW). Data from a nearby borehole (at approximately SZ 009 905) indicate that the Terrace deposits comprise about 3 m thickness 'mould' and black sand over a similar thickness of gravel.

The site is on the Poole 'peninsula' which lies on the northern side of Poole Harbour defined by Holes Bay and the Little Channel to the west, the Wareham channel to the south and Parkstone Bay to the east.

Poole Harbour is fed by a number of rivers: the Frome and the Piddle enter the harbour from the west and drain the chalklands of Dorset; the Corfe River drains the Wealden sands and clays of Purbeck to the south; and a number of smaller rivers and streams drain the Eocene deposits surrounding the harbour. The intertidal area comprises about 80% of the whole harbour and consists of sandflats, mudflats, and marshes drained by a relatively stable system of creeks and channels which are similar to that first surveyed 200 years ago. Three main systems can be distinguished: the Wareham channel system which drains the upper harbour and the north; the Wytch channel system draining the central southern area; and the South Deep which drains the bays and flats of Brownsea Island (Gray 1985).

Although the drainage system has been relatively stable for the last few centuries, there

have been major changes in the sea levels in the past. The area was originally within the drainage basin of the ancestral Solent River, which ran roughly along the line of the present River Frome, across Poole Harbour then along the Solent and out into the now submerged Channel River (Wymer 1999, figure 40). Holes Bay was possibly a minor tributary into the Solent River. The First Terrace gravels can be dated to the Devensian glacial period (Bristow *et al.* 1991).

Since the end of the Last Ice Age there have been considerable changes in sea levels. At about 7500 BP the sea level in Poole Harbour was about 13 m below present sea level. But at the end of the Flandrian marine transgression (c. 6000 BP), the sea level was higher than present. The shoreline at this time has been reconstructed (May 1968, fig 2). The site is likely to have been on low-lying 'dry' land at this time. About 4000 BC sea levels reached approximate present day levels.

Since the early Roman period there has been a rise in the Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) of over 3.66 m (Waddelove and Waddelove 1990). Data from a number of sites in the area have enabled some of the changes in sea levels to be reconstructed for the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods. Modern HAT in Poole Harbour is +1.66 m (Jarvis 1992, 90). At Hengistbury Head (Cunliffe 1987), the late Iron Age/early Roman HAT was c. -1.0 m. This is similar to that suggested by the late Iron Age/Roman levels at the Poole Foundry site (Watkins 1994) and a late Roman site on Brownsea Island (Jarvis 1992). The sea level rose in the late Roman period — the Brownsea Island site was inundated probably during the early 4th century AD and a similar rise is evident at Hengistbury Head during the late Roman or sub-Roman period. The Poole Foundry site has produced data that suggest in the 14th-15th century HAT was about 1.3 m below present levels, i.e. c. +0.3 m (Watkins 1994).

Archaeological and Historical Background

Little is known of the area of the Poole peninsula during prehistoric and Roman times. There is some indication for salt production along the water's edge during the Late Iron

Age and Roman period, but no definite settlement evidence has yet come to light.

After the end of the Roman period there is no evidence for activity in the area until the late Saxon period when large-scale oyster exploitation took place along the shores of Poole and the northern side of the Hamworthy peninsula in the 10th-12th century (Horsey 1992).

Poole does not have a mention in the Domesday Book, it is included within the manor of Canford, and there is no evidence for a settlement at this date. However, by the end of the 12th century there may have been a small village or port at Poole (Penn 1980,78). The port of Poole appears to have grown rapidly during the 13th century. It was provided with town defences in the 15th century. The Great Quay was probably built in the 16th century. Poole's growth in the 17th and its prosperity in the 18th century was based on the Newfoundland trade, which collapsed in the early 19th century.

The early topography of Poole is uncertain. The present St. James's Church probably stands on the site of an earlier chapel and the medieval settlement is likely to have been concentrated in this area. Excavations have shown that Thames Street may mark the original high-water shore-line on the western side of the town and the southern shore-line was at least as far north as Salisbury Street and perhaps ran along the line of Strand Street, though the oyster middens gradually pushed the shore-line southwards during the early medieval period. Deliberate reclamation was taking place in the area of Thames Street in the 13th and 14th centuries but the shore-line remained a 'hard' on which ships could be beached until the construction of the 'Great Quay' (in the area of Paradise Street) in the later 16th century. The reclamation of the area to the south of Strand Street also probably began in the late 16th century. The western side of the town was extensively reclaimed in the 18th century.

Market Street was one of the three main lateral roads through the old town of Poole, along with High Street and West Street. By the 18th century it was the main shopping and business street in the town (Hillier 1983).

In 1761 a new meat market was built in Market Street and a new town hall (the Guildhall) was built over it. Thus Market Street became the centre of town affairs.

The Angel Inn lies on the western side of Market Street in the old market place adjacent to the Guildhall. The public house was owned by the Corporation of Poole and in the 19th century it was one of the main coaching inns in Poole. The earliest mention of the Angel is in 1793, when the publican was Joseph King (Poole Borough Archives AL10). The present Inn was almost completely rebuilt in 1890 but contains remnants of earlier, possibly 17th century, work.

Planning Background

Government Guidance

The desk-based assessment represents the first stage of archaeological work associated with potential development. The assessment was commissioned in line with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 — Archaeology and Planning (November 1990).

Local Authority Policies

The policies relating to the Built and Historic Environment set out in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan CSP28 (February 2001) are as follows:

ENVIRONMENT POLICY Q
THE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF DORSET SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED THROUGH THE CONSERVATION OF LISTED BUILDINGS AND THEIR SETTINGS, FEATURES OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR

HISTORIC INTEREST AND THE DESIGNATION AND PROTECTION OF CONSERVATION AREAS.

ENVIRONMENT POLICY R
NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

ENVIRONMENT POLICY S
PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH MAY AFFECT LOCALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL BE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL SCRUTINY, WEIGHING THE INTRINSIC IMPORTANCE OF THE REMAINS AGAINST THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT.

The Poole Local Plan First Alteration (Revised Deposit Plan, November 2001) has the following statements on locally and nationally important sites.

BE25 ARCHAEOLOGY – NATIONALLY IMPORTANT SITES
PROPOSALS AFFECTING NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT AND THEIR SETTING WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE THE PROPOSAL ENSURES THEIR PRESERVATION IN SITU.

BE26 ARCHAEOLOGY – LOCALLY IMPORTANT SITES
PROPOSALS INVOLVING UNSCHEDULED SITES OF LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AND THEIR SETTING WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE THE PROPOSED BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME OUTWEIGH THE NEED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF REMAINS IN SITU. IN SUCH INSTANCES THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF THE REMAINS AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS WILL BE NECESSARY.

The site lies in an area, which is identified in para, 5.90 of the Poole Local Plan as “being of specially high archaeological potential where applications for development are particularly likely to require an archaeological programme.”

2 AIMS AND PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The principal objective of the desk-based assessment is to assess the evidence for known and potential archaeological sites and areas of archaeological or historical interest within the site and its immediate local context. The identified sites and areas will be classified in terms of their perceived local, regional or national archaeological significance.

The desk-based assessment will provide data to model the likely survival and loss of archaeological deposits across the area and

identify areas of potential significance. This data may be used to prepare a specification for succeeding archaeological site investigations and recording.

The study will assess the likely impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological resource and provide data to formulate any required mitigation strategies to minimise the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

3 METHODOLOGY

No written brief for this project has been produced, but a specification has been prepared by Terrain Archaeology (Document T3071). The works have been undertaken following the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (1994, rev. 1999).

A rectangular study area with its SW corner SZ 005 900 and NE corner SZ 015 910 has been defined for this assessment (Figure 1). This study area encompasses the proposed development areas and an approximate 500 m wide corridor around it, in order to put the information from the site into its immediate local context. Although lying partly within the study area, the data from the Hamworthy peninsula has not been included in this study. Also excluded from this assessment is a detailed consideration of the historical and architectural development of the Angel Inn.

The desk-based assessment has involved detailed documentary work sufficient to establish the historic development of the site and its immediate context and to allow a reconstruction of the historic topography, related to present day ground level, to be attempted. It has included the consultation of the major relevant archaeological databases — the National Archaeological Record (curated by English Heritage in Swindon) and the Dorset Sites and Monuments Record (held by Dorset

County Council), with regard to collating information on known archaeological and historical sites, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

A literature search of readily accessible published archaeological information, including appropriate national and local archaeological journals, together with a search of the on-line holdings of the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue>), has been undertaken to supplement and amplify the data from the major databases listed above.

Ordnance Survey maps, other historic maps, antiquarian books and other documentary sources, as available and appropriate, have been consulted at the Dorset County Record Office, Dorset County Museum, and Poole Museums Service Local Studies Collections.

A walk-over site survey of the study area was undertaken on 19th February 2002, to assess and record the condition of known sites and to note any previously unrecorded archaeological features. The present day topography and its implications for the potential survival of archaeological deposits was assessed at the same time.

4 RESULTS

Archaeological sites and findspots

No archaeological sites or findspots have been recorded from the area of the site itself; however, 32 have been identified within the study area surrounding the site (Figure 1). These range in date from the Late Iron Age/Roman period to the post-medieval/modern period and are listed in Appendix 1. The site numbers in square brackets below relate to the gazetteer number (Appendix 1).

Late Iron Age/ Romano-British (50BC–AD410)

Evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman period activity in Poole is sparse. The evidence is limited to remains of saltworking along the former Iron Age/Roman shoreline. At the Foundry site on Thames Street (Watkins 1994) [1] and during observations at 12 West Quay Road (Watkins & Anderson 1994) [2] archaeological features associated with saltworking were uncovered, elsewhere [3] [4] only a sparse scatter of briquetage sherds

have been recovered. The sparse evidence of saltworking on the Poole peninsula contrasts strongly with the evidence from Hamworthy suggesting that the saltworking in Poole was peripheral to the Hamworthy industry.

Saxon (AD 650–1066)

Evidence for Saxon activity in Poole comprises a large oyster shell midden along the foreshore of the medieval port of Poole. Substantial quantities of oyster shells have been found buried beneath later reclamation deposits, [8], [9], [10], [11], [12]. The oyster shells from these midden deposits have been radiocarbon dated to the 10th–12th centuries (Horsey and Winder 1992). Similar oyster midden deposits have also been found on the Hamworthy peninsula. The occurrence of such large middens at this date is enigmatic. The magnitude of the middens and the fact that they are almost exclusively composed of oyster shells, suggests that they are unlikely to be simply the food remains of an, as yet unlocated, settlement, but instead it appears to reflect the harvesting of oysters on a commercial scale (Horsey and Winder 1992).

The oyster deposits found at Poole pottery [7], on the other hand, though possibly being of late Saxon/early medieval date, are more likely to be part of the oyster bank deposited in this area during the 18th century (Watkins 1993).

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

The early topography of Poole remains uncertain. West Street approximately marks the probable medieval shoreline to the west and Paradise Street and Strand Street may mark the shoreline to the south (Horsey 1992).

The earliest settlement was probably focused on St James' Church. Excavations in this area [4] [16] have revealed traces of 13th and 14th century activity.

The medieval town was defended to the north by a defensive ditch [14] and a town wall, begun about 1433, enclosed the greater part of the town. The precise course of these defences is no longer traceable except for a small section of stone wall and water gate parallel

to and about 27 m to the west of Thames Street [15].

Medieval structures of 13th–15th century date and other evidence for medieval activity have been found elsewhere in the town centre. In Thames Street [17], there was evidence for the 14th century reclamation of the waterfront. The Town Cellars [9], formerly a wool-house was built c. AD1300 on the waterfront (Horsey 1992). Traces of other substantial 14th century buildings have been found in this area [17]. Intensive medieval activity dating from the 14th century has also been revealed in New Street [18] and evidence of continuous occupation from the 13th century onwards was discovered during excavations at Old Orchard [19] (Horsey 1992).

Excavations at Rogers' Almshouses, behind the medieval frontage of West Street [3] produced little evidence for concentrated medieval activity (Horsey 1992). The medieval evidence was confined to a small number of possible postholes and a ditch and pit, together with scatters of medieval pottery. Other sites in the area [25] [26] also suggest that this area was on the edge of the medieval activity in the town.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500–present day)

The overall development of the town in the post-medieval period is best understood through the cartographic evidence (see below). However, archaeological excavations and observations have provided numerous specific details of post-medieval activity in the town (Appendix 1). Consideration of the post-medieval sites will be confined to those sites on Market Street [25] [26] and others in close proximity to the site [3] [20].

Archaeological observations beneath the floor at 4 Market Street [26] revealed a 1 m depth of fine black garden soil (Watkins 1996). Observations to the rear of 7 Market Close also revealed deep deposits of fine black garden soils (Heaton 1998). Similar deep deposits of black garden soils containing 18th century material was found in the excavations at Rogers Almshouses, West Street [3] and at 82–4 West Street [20].

Excavations at Rogers' Almshouses [3], within 40 m of the site, indicated that the post-medieval buildings and structures were concentrated towards the street frontage. Further back there was little evidence for activity. Indications of a clay tobacco pipe kiln in the vicinity were found, though the precise location was not determined (Horsey 1992).

Cartographic Evidence

There are surviving maps of the Poole area dating from the early 16th century onwards. However, the earliest maps show little accurate detail of the town of Poole. The early 17th century Bankes estate map is the first map that clearly shows the layout of the town. Market Street is clearly shown and it suggests that its frontage was fairly well developed by this date. The area between Market Street and West Street, in contrast, appears to be much less developed.

The 1634 Pythouse map shows the area of the site in more detail. The market place is well defined and Church Street/Market street is shown as having almost continuous housing along both frontages. There is a large gap in the frontage immediately to the south of the site of the Angel Inn (Figure 3). King Street shows little development, except at its junction with Market Street. The whole of the area between the West Street and Market Street frontages remains open as a series of gardens or fields.

Sir Peter Thompson's 1751 map of Poole shows that by the mid 18th century the whole of the frontage of Market Street in the vicinity of the site had been infilled. The distinctive projection forward into Market Street of the Angel Inn and adjacent buildings seen today is shown on this map. The area behind the frontage has not been developed and remains as a series of fields or garden plots. The whole of the site is contained within one of these plots, the southern boundary of which is contiguous with the southern boundary of the site.

The 1774 Hutchins' map shows that by the late 18th century, the area between Market Street and West Street was gradually being developed. Most of the plots behind the Market Street frontage are now depicted as yards

rather than gardens and there are a number of buildings within them, including an extension out the back of the Angel Inn. There is also the beginning of development along the King Street frontage, which has encroached on the plots in the vicinity of the site.

The 1822 Inclosure map is the first map to show the present boundaries of the site. It also shows further outbuildings added along the whole length of the southern side of the site, together with one building centrally placed on the northern boundary of the site. This is also the first map to depict the new market place and Guildhall constructed in 1761.

The 1841 map shows that further outbuildings have been added along the western end of the site. This map clearly shows the Angel Inn.

The 1888 1:500 Ordnance Survey map shows the site in great detail. Further outbuildings had been added along the northern side of the site at its western end. However, by 1902 the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the original buildings on the northern side of the site had been demolished.

The 1937 Ordnance Survey map shows that the late 19th century buildings on the northern and western sides of the site had been demolished. The 1956 map shows minor changes to the outhouse layout.

The major change in the area comes in the early 1970s when the road line of King Street is dramatically altered and renamed New Orchard. Later St Aubyns Court is built off New Orchard giving access to the rear of the site. The site itself is not altered except for the provision of rear access.

Listed Buildings and other Historic buildings

There are no Listed Buildings on the site itself but there are 27 in total within the study area. These are presented in a summary form in Appendix 2.

In addition to the Listed Buildings, there are a number of other historic buildings of architectural interest in Market Street. These date

from the mid-late 18th century and are described in RCHME 1970. They will not be considered further in this study.

Historic Parks and Gardens

There are no parks or gardens in the study area listed in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens.

Ground Disturbance

Previous Ground Disturbance

As the whole of the site is built on or is covered in tarmac, it is difficult to assess the level of previous ground disturbance. There are no visible services crossing the site. The historic maps show a considerable amount of previous outhouse construction on all sides of the site. The depth and amount of disturbance caused by these buildings is not known but this is not likely to be very great. There is likely to only be a small part of the central area of the site that remains relatively undisturbed.

Proposed Ground Disturbance

The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing outhouses along the southern side of the site and the construction of new buildings along the southern and western sides of the site (Figure 4).

Present Ground Conditions

The site has single storey brick buildings (skittle alley) along the southern side of the site (Plates 2 and 3). The rest of the area is

under tarmac. The site is delimited by a brick wall.

Geotechnic Data

Geotechnical investigation of the site was undertaken by Graham Garner and Partners Ltd in January 2002. Four trial pits were dug to a depth of between 2.5–3.0 m in a line along the length of the car park (Figure 5). The results indicate a layer of Made Ground down to a depth of about 2.0 m below the surface. This was 1.10 m deep in Trial Pit 1, 1.9 m deep in Trial Pits 2 and 3, and 2.0 m deep in Trial Pit 4. The Made Ground comprises black sandy fill with some brick fragments and fine and medium angular flint gravel. The made ground overlies sand with some gravel.

It is difficult to identify potential archaeological deposits from geotechnical data. The black sand is likely to be part of the post-medieval garden soils noted from a number of sites in the vicinity. The sands are likely to be part of the natural formation.

The depth of the Made Ground is greater than anticipated for this area, as on other sites in the vicinity (Horsey 1992, Heaton 1998, Watkins 1996), the depth of these deposits has been nearer to 1 m. This could indicate the existence of surviving archaeological features cut into the natural sands and gravels.

5 INTERPRETATION AND ASSESSMENT

Potential archaeological resource

The recorded archaeological information for the study area suggests that there are no major archaeological sites within the proposed development site.

There is no evidence for any prehistoric activity in the area despite a number of large-scale archaeological investigations in Poole. It is considered that the potential for finding prehistoric remains on the site is low.

The site also seems to lie outside the area of Late Iron Age and Roman exploitation of the Poole peninsula and the potential for remains of this period to be found on the site is also considered to be low.

Despite the site lying to the rear of one of the major medieval and post-medieval streets in Poole, there appears to have been little activity other than gardening in this area until the 18th century. This is reflected in the deep layer of garden soils that have been found

covering all sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. There is the potential for the survival of traces of medieval activity beneath this deep soil layer and the geotechnical data may indicate the presence of features cut into the natural sands. However, given the results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity, the archaeological evidence is likely to be relatively sparse. The area appears to have been on the edge of the main focus of activity in the medieval town.

Overall, it is considered that the archaeological potential of the site is not high. However, it lies in an area of Poole which is not well understood, so even fairly modest archaeological discoveries on the site would form a valuable contribution to our understanding of this part of medieval Poole, particularly when considered together with the evidence from the other archaeological investigations in this area.

Survival of the potential archaeological resource

The great depth of garden soils across the site is likely to have protected any surviving archaeological features beneath. The amount and scale of previous development on the site is unlikely to have completely destroyed any archaeological remains on the site.

Potential impact of the proposed development

Given the relatively modest archaeological potential of the site and that most of the proposed development lies in an area previously built on in the 19th and 20th century, the impact on the archaeological resource of the development is considered to be relatively slight.

Nevertheless, it must also be borne in mind that most of the previous buildings on the site were small-scale and the proposed development may cause more disturbance than previous construction. Also, part of the proposed development lies in an area not previously built on.

6 POTENTIAL FOR OBTAINING FURTHER INFORMATION

All the relevant major archaeological databases have been consulted and the results of the search incorporated into this report.

No aerial photographs have been consulted for this assessment. It is thought unlikely that these will contain much relevant information for this present study.

7 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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8 SOURCES CONSULTED

DRO = Dorset Record Office

DCL = Dorset County Library

NMR = National Monuments Record

Cartographic Sources

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological sites and findspots

Site no.	NGR	SMR/NMR/SAM ref.	Period	Description	References
1	SZ00739036	/ SZ 09 SW 58	Iron Age/ Roman and medieval	Poole Foundry excavations revealed evidence for Iron Age salt production, a possible medieval jetty and a timber store of a medieval boat yard (c. AD1500).	Watkins 1994.
2	SZ00769049	Poole 519/	Roman	Evidence for Roman saltworking and a ditch found at 12 West Quay Road, Poole.	Watkins and Anderson 1994.
3	SZ00909064	/ SZ 09 SW 16 & 69	Roman/medieval/ post-medieval	Excavations in Rogers' Almshouses, West St, Poole revealed a small number of medieval features together with scatters of medieval pottery dating from the 13 th century onwards. The remains of structures dating from the 17 th century onwards were exposed. Evidence for a clay pipe kiln was also found. A number of fragments of Roman briquetage were recovered.	PDNHAS 96 (1974), 63, Horsey 1992, 31-4.
4	SZ00829046	Poole 430/ SZ 09 SW 65	Roman/ medieval/ post-medieval	Excavations in Church St., Poole, north of St James' Church produced pottery and food refuse dating from 13 th to 18 th century. Also structural evidence for two phases of medieval occupation and several inhumations. A single sherd of Roman briquetage was also recovered.	PDNHAS 96 (1974), 63; Horsey 1992, 15-20.
5	SZ01079010	/ SZ 09 SW 8	Roman	Roman pottery recovered from the Little Channel in Poole Harbour.	
6	SZ01049002	/ SZ 09 SW 7	Roman	Roman pottery dredged from the mud off the end of the Hamworthy peninsula.	PDNHAS 54 (1932), 14.
7	SZ01159027		? Saxon/ post- medieval	Poole Pottery, The Quay, Poole: 3 m of dark soils overlying a deposit of oyster shells over 1 m thick were observed in sewer.	PDNHAS 115 (1993), 161.
8	SZ00879034		Saxon / post- medieval	Observations at the rear of Central Park restaurant, Sarum St Poole revealed a sequence of stone walls, together with evidence for oyster middens.	PDNHAS 114 (1993), 161.
9	SZ00859030	Poole 436 / SZ 09 SW 14/ Dorset 44	Saxon/ medieval / post-medieval	Excavations in and adjacent to the 'Town cellar', 1 Thames St, Poole revealed an oyster shell midden dated to the late 11 th century, which was cut into by the foundations of the woolhouse which was initially constructed about AD1300.	PDNHAS 96 (1974), 63; Horsey 1992, 46-9.
10	SZ00889031		Saxon/ medieval/ post-medieval	Excavations at Paradise Street adjacent to the Town Cellars revealed oyster shell midden of possible late Saxon or Conquest period date sealed by later reclamation deposits.	Horsey 1992, 49.
11	SZ00879030	Poole 438/SZ 09 SW 72 / Dorset 752	Saxon / post- medieval	Excavation outside the Custom House revealed oyster midden and 18 th century structural remains.	Watkins and Anderson 1996. PDNHAS 117 (1995), 137.
12	SZ008903	/ SZ 09 SW 27	Saxon/ post- medieval	Excavations at the "Salisbury" prison revealed rubble from demolition of earlier (pre-1820) building above an oyster shell midden.	Horsey 1992, 49.
13	SZ01249094-	/ SZ 09 SW 22	medieval	Medieval town defences comprising a	Horsey 1992, 53-

Site no.	NGR	SMR/NMR/SAM ref.	Period	Description	References
	SZ01419088			tidal town ditch cutting off the Poole peninsula. Excavations have revealed no trace of bank or wall, though timber stakes were found in the ditch.	5.
14	SZ00809035-SZ00819033	Poole 439/ SZ 09 SW 28/ Dorset 599	medieval	Remains of Poole's 15th century town walls and water gate. Excavations near the foot of the wall uncovered oyster shells, seaweed and shingle, showing that it was the old shore line.	RCHME 1970, 205.
15	SZ00889041	Poole 431/ SZ 09 SW 66	medieval/ post- medieval	Excavations in St. James' Close, opposite St James' Church revealed 13th-14th century ditch, pit and post-holes. Also foundations of a cottage and wall dating to 16th century.	PDNHAS 96 (1974), 63 Horsey 1992, 20-2.
16	SZ00879034	Poole 440/ SZ 09 SW 25/ Dorset 71	medieval	Observations during restoration of Scaplen's Court revealed a 16th century stone slab floor with remains of 13th century building below.	PDNHAS 108 (1986), 188-9.
17	SZ00829032	Poole 427/ SZ 09 SW 68	medieval/ post- medieval	Excavations in Thames St, Poole located several 13th-14th century buildings and two 16th century cottages.	PDNHAS 96 (1974), 63-4; Horsey 1992, 25-30.
18	SZ009904	Poole 428 / SZ 09 SW 67	medieval/ post- medieval	Excavations at New Street produced evidence for intensive occupation from the 15th to the 18th century.	Horsey 1992, 22-4.
19	SZ011904	Poole 429 / SZ 09 SW 44	medieval/ post- medieval	Excavations at Old Orchard car park produced evidence for continuous domestic occupation from the 13th until the present day.	Horsey 1992, 11-15.
20	SZ00929070		post- medieval	Observations at 82-4 West Street revealed c. 1 m depth of black garden soils containing 18 th century pottery.	Horsey 1992, 34.
21	SZ00829032	/ SZ 09 SW 72	Post- medieval	Late 18th/19th century stone wall foundations and rubble recorded inside the Customs House, The Quay, Poole.	PDNHAS 117 (1995), 137.
22	SZ01099027	Poole 535 / SZ 09 SW 72	Post- medieval	Stone wall foundations and redeposited levels, including oyster shell deposits, found at 'The Jolly Sailor' public house, The Quay, Poole	PDNHAS 118 (1996), 148.
23	SZ008905	/SZ 09 SW 72	post- medieval	Evaluation at 42/44 West St, Poole uncovered evidence of 16th century reclamation.	PDNHAS 117 (1995), 125.
24	SZ00839044		post- medieval	Excavation at 'Newports' revealed a mid18th century waterfront and the sequence of post-medieval land reclamation.	Horsey 1992, 50-2.
25	SZ01009065		Post- medieval	Observations at the rear of 7 Market Close, Poole revealed post-medieval cess pits and garden soils.	PDNHAS 120 (1998), 118.
26	SZ009905	/ SZ 09 SW 72	Post- medieval	Over 1 m depth of garden soil observed at 4 Market Street, Poole.	PDNHAS 118 (1996), 148.
27	SZ01019044	/ SZ 09 SW 72	Post- medieval	Stone wall foundations and redeposited stone rubble found at 35/37 High St., Poole.	PDNHAS 118 (1996), 148.
28	SZ01019049		Post- medieval	Stone wall foundations (?16th century) found at 40/42 High St., Poole.	PDNHAS 118 (1996), 148.
29	SZ00899037		post- medieval	Observations at the Kings Head, High St, Poole revealed an 18th century wall.	PDNHAS 117 (1995), 125.
30	SZ00889030		Post- medieval	Three trial pits at 'The Helmsman' public house, 1 High St., Poole revealed post-18th century deposits	PDNHAS 120 (1998), 118.

Site no.	NGR	SMR/NMR/SAM ref.	Period	Description	References
				down to a depth of 1 m.	
31	SZ00939043	Poole 540 /	post medieval	Stone-lined well found in back garden of 9 High Street, Poole.	
32	SZ01279062	Poole 539 /	uncertain	Observations at 40 Lagland St, Poole revealed only black loam soil. In an area of Poole not consolidated before 16th-17th century.	Anderson 1997.

Appendix 2: Listed Buildings in the study area

NGR	Grade	Address	Description
SZ 0074 9046	II*	West End House, 2 St James' Close.	Mid 18th century merchants house.
SZ 00 90	II	1 and 2 Balston Terrace, West Street	House, now divided into two, built in the late 18th century and altered in the early 19th century.
SZ 00 90	II	3 and 4 Balston Terrace, West Street	Late 18th century house divided into two dwellings in the mid 19th century.
SZ 0080 9035 SZ 0081 9033	II*	Poole Town Defences	Town defences and water gate.
SZ 0081 9037	II*	The Mansion House, 11 Thames Street	House constructed in 1776 by Benjamin Lester.
SZ 0081 9039	II	Poole House, 13 Thames Street	Two-storey town house of circa 1730, built of brick with stucco and a tiled roof.
SZ 0084 9044	II	St James' Church	Medieval church, possibly 15th or 16th century in date, demolished or rebuilt in 1820.
SZ 0085 9030	I	Town Cellars, 1 Thames Street	15th century woolhouse divided into two by the construction of Thames Street during the late 18th/early 19th century.
SZ 0086 9029	II	The Town Beam, outside the Custom House	Medieval town beam repaired and restored in 1947. It retains all its original iron fittings but the wood has been renewed.
SZ 0086 9046	II*	The Rectory,	Constructed in 1786 with 19th century additions.
SZ 0087 9030	II*	The Custom House	Constructed in 1781 and altered in 1814.
SZ 0087 9032	II	The Salisbury	13th–14th century prison, rebuilt 1820, and partly used as a fire engine house during the late 19th century.
SZ 0087 9034	I	Scaplen's Court	Late 15th century/ early 16th century merchants house on the site of a 13th century house, allegedly used as a guildhall until 1572. Used as an inn from the 17th to the 19th century. Now in use as a museum.
SZ 009 906	?	Joliffe House, 32 West Street	Merchant's house formerly known as Eagle House and dated to circa 1730s.
SZ 0091 9045	II	St George's Almshouse	Almshouse constructed c. 1400 but much altered and restored. There are no traces of the chapel which once adjoined the almshouse.
SZ 0092 9046	II*	5 and 7 High Street	18th century façade to two earlier houses.
SZ 0093 9039	II*	12 and 14 High Street	Two storeyed building with attic. The main features of the building date from the late 16th or early 17th century but there are remains of an earlier medieval(?) building. Refronted in 18th century, altered internally in 19th century and restored c. 1980.
SZ 0095 9052	II*	20 Market Street	An 18th century house
SZ 010 906	II	29–29A Market Close	Detached building formerly known as 61 Market Street, house, office and now a public house. Built c. 1750 and extended in the mid 19th century and restored in 1994.
SZ 0100 9056	II*	The Guildhall	Constructed in 1761. The ground floor, which is now enclosed, was originally open at the southwest end and formed a market.
SZ 0104 9029	II	Rowes Warehouse, The Quay	Warehouse, now art gallery, early 19th century with an altered ground floor of early 20th century.
SZ 0105 9069	I	Sir Peter Thompson's House, 67 Market Street	Three storey Georgian Town House built for Sir Peter Thompson in 1746–9 by John Bastard. The house is of brick, limestone and ashlar with a slate roof.
SZ 0112 9052	II*	73–75 High Street	Early 16th century house later converted to an inn, now offices
SZ 0114 9056	II	87 High Street	Three-storey brick house of the early 18th century. Built from the profits of the developing Newfoundland cod trade.
SZ 01 09	II	Baptist Chapel, Hill Street	Chapel, built about 1815 and altered circa 1879.
SZ 0115 9066	II	20 Hill Street	House and warehouse, now both are used as part of a store. The house was built in the late 18th century and the warehouse added early to mid 19th century. The house is of brick with a tiled mansard roof. The

NGR	Grade	Address	Description
			warehouse is also of brick and has a gabled slate roof.
SZ 0133 9080	II*	Beech Hurst	A mansion house constructed in 1798 for Samuel Rolles.

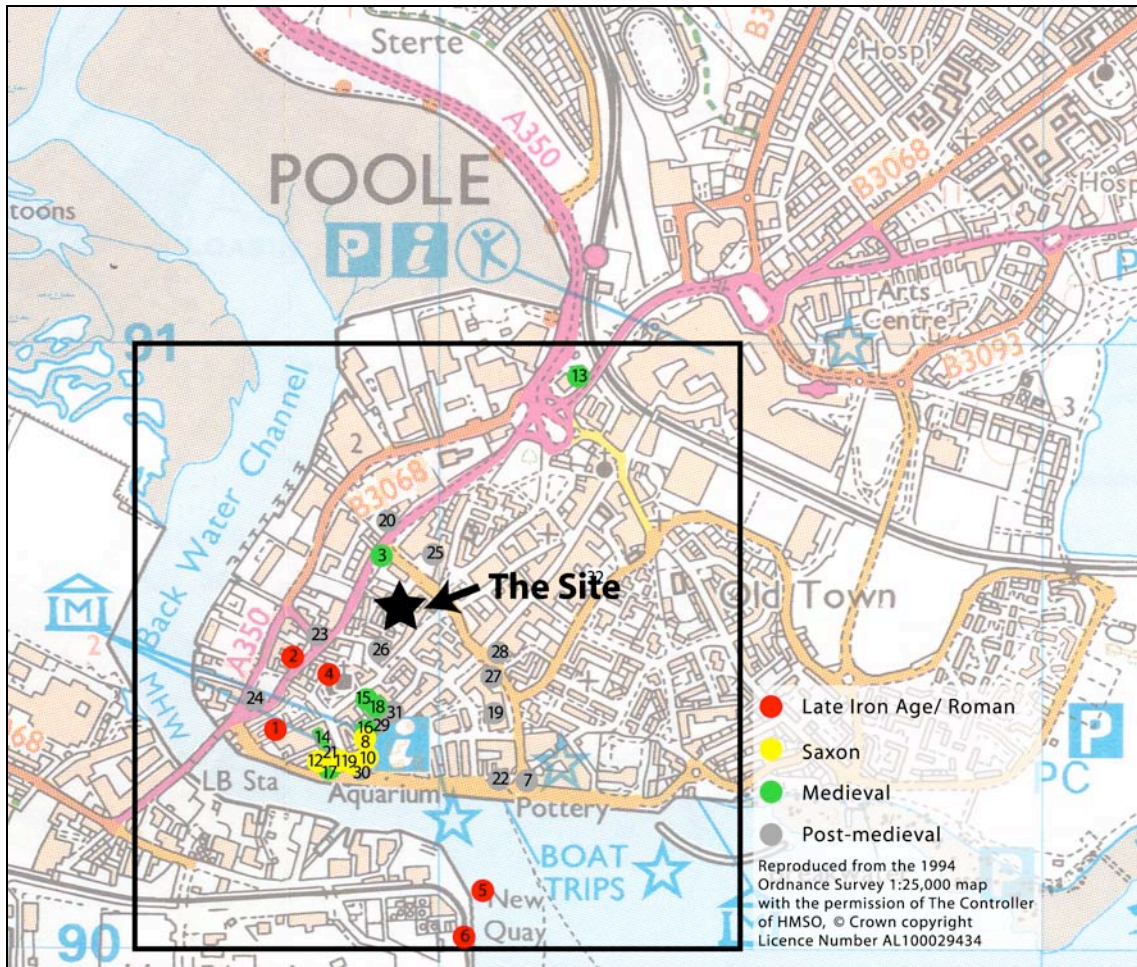


Figure 1: Location of study area and archaeological sites and findspots

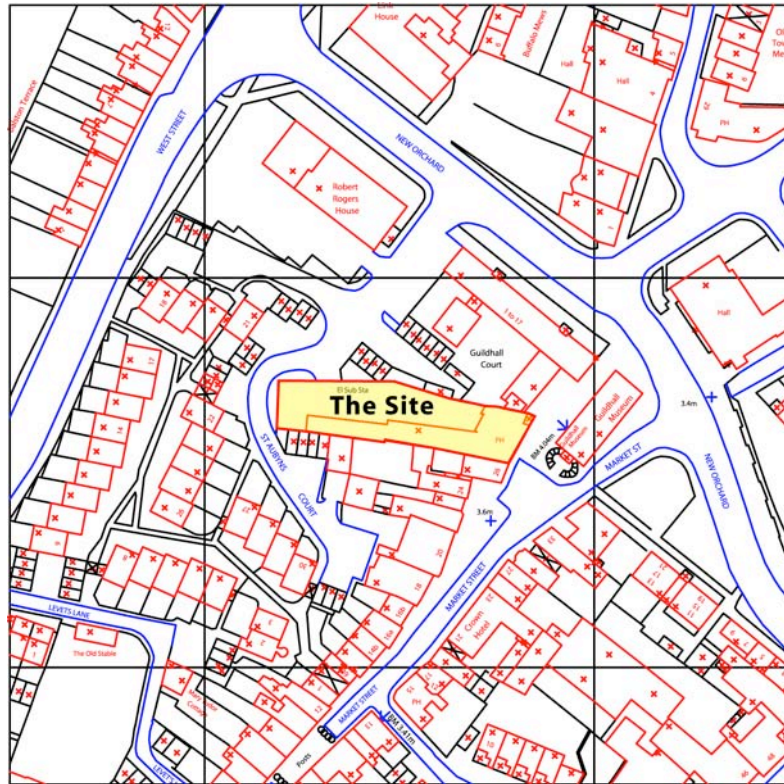


Figure 2: Location map of the site (Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Superplan Data, Crown copyright 2002. All Rights reserved.)



Figure 3: Map regression 1634–1888

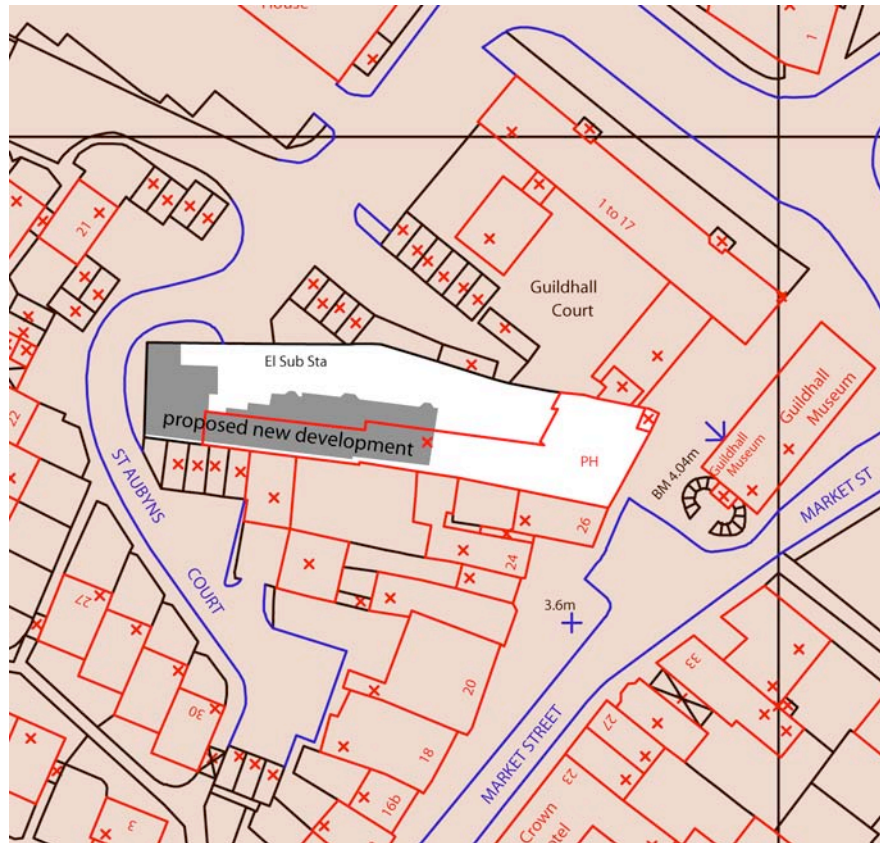


Figure 4: Area of proposed new development (Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Superplan Data, Crown copyright 2002. All Rights reserved.)

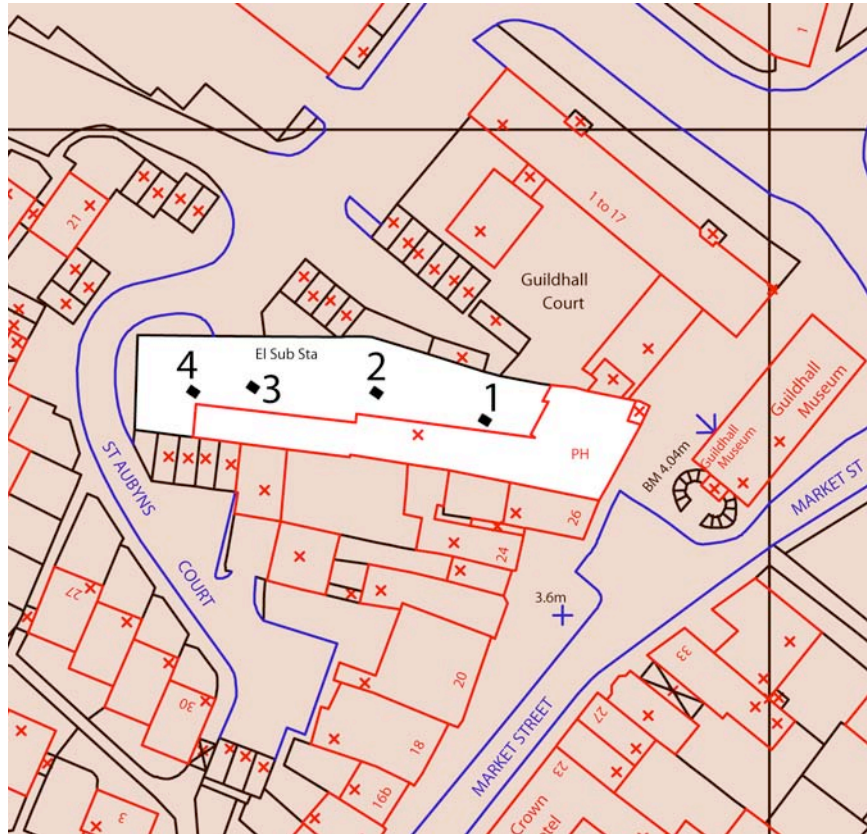


Figure 5: Location of geotechnical trial pits (Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Superplan Data, Crown copyright 2002. All Rights reserved.)



Plate 1: Entrance to site from north



Plate 2: View of site from west



Plate 3: View of site from east